UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/960
S/24454
17 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter from His Excellency, Mr. Milan Panic, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to the President of the Security Council (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-38544 3570e (E) 170892

170892

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council

During my meeting with Lord Carrington at Brussels on 14 August, I observed that he and others present were incompletely informed with regard to a number of policy statements and actions of my Government that have a direct bearing on the attitude of the international community towards Yugoslavia. Permit me to enumerate those policy statements and actions, with the request that you circulate this letter to the other members of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General:

(a) The Government of Yugoslavia firmly and categorically opposes the use of force to change borders between countries;

(b) The Government of Yugoslavia accepts Tito's borders between the republics of his Socialist Yugoslavia as the official international borders between Yugoslavia and its neighbouring countries, and states that it has no territorial claims on any of its neighbours;

(c) Yugoslavia formally recognized Slovenia on 12 August;

(d) Yugoslavia recognizes the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its existing internationally recognized borders and has no territorial claims on Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(e) Yugoslavia has no territorial claims on Croatia and would like to enter into direct negotiations with Croatia for mutual recognition;

(f) Yugoslavia accepts its border with Macedonia as final and has no claims of any kind on Macedonia;

(g) Yugoslavia categorically rejects the barbaric practice of ethnic cleansing in any form and all of its tragic consequences, and will bring to justice any Yugoslav citizen against whom it obtains evidence of having engaged in any act of ethnic cleansing. Yugoslavia will cooperate fully and freely with any international investigation into ethnic cleansing;

(h) Yugoslavia will welcome and cooperate fully and freely with any international investigation into human rights violations in the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(i) The Government of Yugoslavia is conducting its own investigation into human rights violations of its citizens, particularly at Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandzak. All laws, regulations and administrative practices will be carefully examined and appropriate changes will be made where necessary to ensure that there is no legal or administrative basis for the

violation or limitation of the human rights of any citizen of Yugoslavia. The situation at Kosovo will be addressed with a special sense of urgency, with the goal of quickly eliminating all human rights abuses;

(j) Yugoslavia will cooperate in any way it can to ensure the peaceful delivery of humanitarian and relief supplies to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It offers the currently greatly underutilized facilities of Belgrade International Airport for this purpose free of charge, from where relief supplies can be delivered quickly and safely by road to the outskirts of Sarajevo and other cities en route between Belgrade and Sarajevo. Yugoslavia would also participate in such a relief effort with food and medicines from its own reserves;

(k) Yugoslavia believes that the refugees from the civil war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina should be assisted in returning to and rebuilding their homes and will cooperate in this effort in any way it can. There are at present over 400,000 refugees in Yugoslavia who are being assisted and cared for by relatives, friends, good Samaritans, the International Red Cross and agencies of the Yugoslav Government;

(l) As Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of Yugoslavia, I have taken all the steps available to me to try to ensure that no support for the combatants in the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is coming from Yugoslavia. But past history teaches us that there is no paucity of people willing to profit from this kind of a situation. Therefore, as I said in my letter of 6 August to you, I would appreciate the assistance of the United Nations in monitoring all of the border crossing points between Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. I should like to repeat my request of 6 August for the United Nations to establish observer posts at all of our border crossing points with Bosnia and Herzegovina and my request of 21 July to your predecessor for the establishment of United Nations observers at all Yugoslav army air fields.